

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF SABINO CICI WHO RETIRES AFTER 25 YEARS OF DEDICATED AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AS CITY COUNCIL MEMBER FOR THE CITY OF SAN GABRIEL

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Sabino Cici who will retire from the San Gabriel City Council after 25 years of service to the city and community. Sabino was elected to the San Gabriel City Council in 1978, and appointed Mayor four times.

Sabino Cici has been a business owner in the San Gabriel community for 32 years. Throughout his professional and public service career, Councilman Sabino Cici has been an enthusiastic, committed leader and participant on numerous community and regional boards. He currently serves as Director of the Los Angeles County Sanitation District, Director of the San Gabriel Valley Animal Control Authority, and Delegate to the League District Attorney's Community Advisory Council. Sabino has also been actively involved with the San Gabriel Chamber of Commerce, Community Hospital Founders Trek, United States Air Force Association, San Gabriel Kiwanis, Italian Catholic Federation, and the Peace Officers Association.

Sabino's distinguished list of accomplishments while on the city council include building municipal economic reserves, creation of an Economic Redevelopment Agency, revitalization of the historic San Gabriel Mission District, implementation of the \$5 million Millennium Miles Program to rehabilitate San Gabriel's streets, seismic and ADA retrofitting of City Hall, and restoration of the legendary San Gabriel Civic Auditorium.

An active member of the San Gabriel community, he has supported and participated in the creation of exciting, fun-filled programs and events to educate and communicate the unique story that is San Gabriel and celebrate San Gabriel's diversity such as the Alhambra-San Gabriel Lunar New Year Parade and Festival, Christmas in April, Three-day San Gabriel Birthday & Festival, California History Day, Mission District Mercado, National Night Out, and Kids Day.

Councilman Cici celebrates 12 years of marriage to Kathleen "Cookie" Cici. Together the Cici's have six children and four grandchildren.

I ask all Members of Congress to join me today in congratulating Sabino Cici on an impressive and long spanning career as city councilman and for his invaluable commitment and involvement in the City of San Gabriel.

THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the right to self-determination is the essence of democracy. The lack of it is one reason that many of us here in Congress believe India falls short of a full-fledged democracy.

In January 1949, India promised the United Nations that it would allow self-determination in Kashmir through a free and fair vote. It is now 2003 and this plebiscite has still not been held. India refuses to allow the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan, predominantly Christian Nagaland, Muslim Kashmir, and the other nations seeking their freedom from India to exercise their right to self-determination through a free and fair vote, the democratic way, despite their claim that there is no support for independence. If not, why not just hold a vote and get the issue behind you?

Instead of following the democratic principle of self-determination, India has tried to continue the subjugation of the Sikhs, Christians, Muslims, and other minorities through force. They have murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, over 85,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and tens of thousands of other minorities, including Assamese, Bodos, Dalits, Manipuris, and Tamils. A report from the Movement Against State Repression showed that India admitted to holding 52,268 Sikhs as political prisoners under the expired TADA law, one of the most repressive laws I know of. TADA expired in 1995. Some of these political prisoners have been held in illegal detention since 1984. According to Amnesty International, tens of thousands of other minorities, such as Christians, Muslims, and others, are also being held as political prisoners. How can a democratic country hold political prisoners? The State Department reported in 1994 that over 41,000 cash bounties were paid to police officers for killing Sikhs. They picked up human-rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalsa after he exposed their practice of secret cremations and Mr. Khalsa was killed in police custody. Independent investigations showed that the Indian government's forces carried out the massacre of 35 Sikhs in March 2000.

Recently, the All India Christian Council reported that the government is sending out agents to seek intrusive information about Christians, such as whether they are first-generation Christians and how long they have been in India. This is happening in a country where American missionary Joseph Cooper was severely beaten and had to spend a week in the hospital, then was thrown out of the country for the crime of preaching. Australian missionary Graham Staines and his two sons were burned to death while they slept in their jeep by militant Hindu nationalists chanting

"Victory to Hannuman," a Hindu god. Priests have been murdered, nuns have been raped, churches have been burned, and schools and prayer halls have been violently attacked. A Christian festival was ended by police gunfire. Now two states, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, have enacted laws prohibiting conversions to any religion except Hinduism. The survey of Christians is also occurring in Gujarat.

Gujarat is the state where at least 2,000 and up to 5,000 Muslims were murdered last year, according to Indian newspapers. The press also reported that the government planned the attacks in advance.

Mr. Speaker, the Council of Khalistan recently issued an open letter detailing these and other Indian government atrocities, repression, and violations of human rights. I urge everyone to read it. India has 18 official languages and it is not one nation. India must stop violating the human rights of minorities and instead follow democratic principles by allowing self-determination for all the minority nations that seek it. That is the only way to bring real freedom, peace, and stability to the region. Until then, the United States should stop its aid with India and Congress should put this country on record in support of self-determination.

I would like to place the Council of Khalistan's open letter into the RECORD at this time, Mr. Speaker. It will be very informative to my colleagues and the people of this country.

MARCH 19, 2003.

OPEN LETTER TO THE SIKH NATION: KHALSA PANCHAYAT REPRESENTS SIKH NATION AND DESERVES OUR SUPPORT

AKALI LEADERSHIP AND JATHEDARS ARE UNDER INDIAN GOVERNMENT CONTROL

We must liberate Khalistan now. This is the only way for the Sikh Nation to prosper, progress, and protect the Sikh religion and the interest of the Sikh Nation. Nations and religions without political power disappear.

Our experience since 1947 has been very disappointing and repressive. Colonial rule was better for everyone in India except the Brahmins than Indian rule is. We have been victimized by repression, tyranny, discrimination, and other abuses of our basic, god-given rights. India has used genocide, murder, torture, rape, and everything in its arsenal to destroy the Sikh Nation. It has even blown up its own airliner to blame it on the Sikhs, as the book *Soft Target*, written by two Canadian journalists, proves beyond a doubt. They paid former Punjab governor Surendra Nath \$1.5 billion to foment and support terrorism in Punjab and Kashmir.

The present Sikh leadership is dishonest, corrupt, and completely under Indian control. They are complicit in the crimes of the Indian regime. The book *Chakravayuh: Web of Indian Secularism* by Professor Gurtej Singh shows their complicity. What a shame that they connived with the Indian government before the Golden Temple invasion to murder Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, General Shabeg Singh, and thousands of other good Sikhs who were working for Sikh freedom. Over 20,000 Sikhs were murdered in the attack on the Golden Temple and 38 other Sikh Gurdwaras throughout Punjab, Khalistan in June 1984. Another 20,000 were

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

killed in the November 1984 massacres in Delhi and other cities. Overall, the Indian government, which boasts about being "the world's largest democracy," has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. The death sentence given to Professor Devinder Pal Singh Bhullar based on a false confession is the latest example of India's effort to eliminate the Sikh religion and intimidate the Sikh Nation.

Indian police arrested human-rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalra after he exposed their policy of mass cremation of Sikhs, in which over 50,000 Sikhs have been picked up, tortured, and killed, then their bodies are declared unidentified and secretly cremated. Then Mr. Khalra was murdered in police custody. His body was not given to his family. Rajiv Singh Randhawa, the only witness to the Khalra kidnapping tried to give a petition to Jack Straw, then the British Home Minister and now its Foreign Minister, outside the Golden Temple in Amritsar. For this, he was arrested and tortured.

Similarly, the police murdered former Jathedar of the Akal Takht Gurdev Singh Kaunke. His body was not handed over to his family. No one has been brought to justice for the Khalra kidnapping and murder. The murderer of Akal Takht Jathedar Gurdev Singh Kaunke, SSP Swaran Ghotna, has never been brought to trial. Nor have those who carried out the massacre of 35 Sikhs in Chithisinghpura three years ago this month.

According to a report by the Movement Against State Repression (MASR), 52,268 Sikhs are being held as political prisoners in India without charge or trial. Some have been in illegal custody since 1984! Yet Chief Minister Amarinder Singh denies that there are any political prisoners at all. Have they murdered them all? Most of these political prisoners were taken into illegal custody under the Beant Singh regime, a Congress government. Can't Amarinder Singh find these records? Amarinder Singh should be commended for prosecuting corrupt government officials. Now he should keep his promise to prosecute Parkash Singh Badal and his family for their corruption during his tenure as Chief Minister. He sold government jobs for money. Services were only delivered after they received bribes. His wife Surinder Kaur is so experienced at this corrupt practice that she could tell the amount of money in a paper bag just by lifting it. What a shame for the Akali government! The Badal family has tarnished the pious Akali name of the first half of the last century. That Sikh leadership gave sacrifices for the glory of the Khalsa Panth.

The Indian regime paid over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for killing Sikhs, according to a 1994 report from the U.S. State Department. One of these bounties was paid to a policeman who killed a three-year-old boy! In another case, a man brought suit because he had been listed as having been killed in one of these incidents but was actually alive. Who was murdered in his place?

The legs of the driver for Baba Charan Singh were tied to two jeeps which drove off in opposite directions and he was torn in half. An attorney in Ropar who defended Sikh youth was picked up along with his wife and his two-year-old son. They were made to "disappear" just like 50,000 other Sikhs. The Indian Supreme Court called the Indian government's murders of Sikhs "worse than a genocide." On October 7, 1987, the Sikh Nation declared the independence of its homeland, Punjab, Khalistan. No Sikh representative has ever signed the Indian constitution.

The Sikh nation has awakened. I call on all Sikhs to support the Khalsa Panchayat. These good Sikhs forced Jathedar Manjit Singh of Kesgarh to resign. Now Jathedar

Vedanti must resign along with him. Please help the Khalsa Panchayat in these efforts. And work to build a party that will lead a Shantmai Morcha to liberate our homeland, Khalistan, from Indian occupation. Just as the Akalis took control from the Mahants of the last century, we must take control of our future from the new Mahants, the present Akali leadership and Indian-controlled Jathedars.

India is on the verge of disintegration. Khalistan will soon be free. Home Minister L.K. Advani said that if Kashmir goes, India goes. The Kashmir problem has been internationalized. The only way to solve the Kashmir problem is to have a referendum where the Kashmiri people can decide their own future. With self-determination, the Kashmiri people will either be independent or go with Pakistan. Either way, Kashmir is going to go. As soon as Kashmir goes, Khalistan will be independent within a year. We can achieve freedom much earlier if our leadership is not under Indian control and they are sincere and honest.

Only in a free Khalistan will the Sikh Nation prosper. Only then will the Sikh Nation get justice. India must start acting like a democracy and allow self-determination in the form of a free and fair plebiscite on independence for Punjab, Khalistan and the other nations seeking their freedom from India. Let us join hands to secure our freedom, for ourselves and future generations.

Sincerely,

DR. GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,
President, Council of Khalistan.

HELP EFFICIENT, ACCESSIBLE, LOW-COST, TIMELY HEALTHCARE (HEALTH) ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 13, 2003

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I speak on the floor today in opposition to H.R. 5 and in opposition to the closed rule under which we are debating the bill.

I have heard from doctors and hospitals throughout my district that they are struggling with high malpractice rates. I think we all recognize that this is a big problem in many regions of the country, and I believe we must take action to ensure patients can continue to access quality and timely health care. In my rural Ohio district, access to care is a constant problem for many of my constituents. I hear the voices of the family practice physicians who tell me they no longer may be able to afford to deliver babies. In some cases in Ohio, pregnant women must travel long distances for prenatal care and delivery services because there is only one doctor providing these services throughout a county. Something must be done, but I do not think HR 5 gets it done.

These are the reasons I have cosponsored H.R. 1124, which has been introduced by Rep. Dingell. H.R. 1124 would address high malpractice rates through moderate tort reforms, requiring attorneys to submit a certificate of merit declaring a case to be meritorious, and requiring medical malpractice insurance companies to dedicate at least 50% of the savings from these tort reforms to reducing the insurance premiums paid by physicians and other health professionals. In addition, H.R. 1124 attempts to look at the broad

issues that may have contributed to the high malpractice rates doctors across the country are facing by establishing an independent advisory commission on medical malpractice insurance. I wish Congress had acted quickly and in a bipartisan fashion last year—had we done so, we may already have more answers about why rates are now as high as they are. And finally, H.R. 1124 would create a grants program through the Department of Health and Human Services to ensure that areas affected by high malpractice rates do not suffer a shortage of providers. However, we will not even hear debate about these provisions or others because the Leadership passed a closed rule that limits debate to the base bill. This does a disservice to the American people, to the House, and to the health care providers we want to help.

I believe H.R. 5 will not address the high malpractice rates our doctors are confronting. H.R. 5 fails to address or even acknowledge the complicated nature of this problem: my colleagues who have introduced H.R. 5 haven't considered how the insurance industry may have contributed to the high rates or considered how individual states' systems have affected malpractice rates.

Throughout the Energy and Commerce Committee's consideration of H.R. 5, I spoke about two provisions in, H.R. 5 that I strongly oppose.

First, H.R. 5 would limit the liability of HMO's, drug companies, and nursing homes. These companies have never come to me to explain why their liability should be limited; in fact, I strongly believe consumers should have the right to use every tool possible to collect damages if they are injured by a drug or device company whose product is defective. My constituents have access to prescription drugs—the drugs are there in the pharmacy, ready to be purchased, and the drug companies aren't going out of business. Unfortunately, many of my constituents, especially seniors, can't afford to pay the prices these companies are charging. Since the drug companies are doing quite well, I think it's safe to say that they don't need the further protections H.R. 5 would afford them.

Second, I cannot support H.R. 5 because of its \$250,000 limit on noneconomic damages. Noneconomic damages are awarded by a jury to compensate a victim for intangible pain and suffering. These damages are often very important to low income adults, women, and children who often would not recover a large economic damage award when they are injured. In addition, someone whose injury is purely cosmetic may not have economic damages because the injury doesn't directly affect his or her ability to work. For example, the facial disfigurement 17-year-old Heather Lewinski has had to live with for the past 9 years because when she was 8 years old a plastic surgeon committed clear malpractice and scarred her for life. The years of pain and suffering Heather has lived with and testified to before the Energy and Commerce Committee two weeks ago are real. Heather's lawsuit against the plastic surgeon who injured her resulted in zero economic damages, but she did receive compensation in the form of noneconomic damages. H.R. 5 would have limited her award to \$250,000. I cannot vote for legislation that would arbitrarily limit the damages that might be so important to the average American who finds themselves injured

through medical malpractice. Although proponents of H.R. 5 contend that the bill will limit frivolous lawsuits, I believe it will not do so; instead, this provision would arbitrarily cap meritorious claims of malpractice.

I ask my colleagues: if we trust our jury system to make decisions about life and death, I believe we must be able to trust that jury system to make decisions about money.

The increase in malpractice rates is a huge problem for doctors and hospitals, and that is why I wish this bill had been crafted with input from the leaders of both parties. At the least, I wish we had the benefit of an open rule that would allow real debate here on the floor. I will not support this bill because I think it fails to prevent frivolous lawsuits, fails to address the problems with the insurance industry, and fails to provide direct relief to communities that are struggling with access problems resulting from high malpractice rates.

**PROCLAMATION—POLICE-FIRE
MERGER PLATINUM ANNIVERSARY,
KALAMAZOO DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Kalamazoo Department of Public Safety. In 1983, it was determined that the combination of Kalamazoo police and fire services could serve as an effective method of providing more efficient and productive use of resources and employees. By cross-training personnel in both disciplines, the fire department's 164 firefighters and the police department's 219 law enforcement positions were consolidated into 383 multifunctional employees. This streamlining provided an excellent public safety service to the community while minimizing expenses. The Department of Public Safety has continued to evolve and improve since its inception—forming specialty units and services and using state of the art technology. Today, the department is the largest public safety organization in the country, with 315 highly trained and educated employees, and 2003 marks the 20th year of these combined police and fire services. I wish them many more years of continued success.

**RECOGNIZING MR. RONALD J.
RUFFENACH**

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Mr. Ronald J. Ruffennach for his many years of hard work, initiative and dedication to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and our Nation.

Ron has served the Corps for 30 years. His career encompasses working in the Pittsburgh District, Europe, and the Savannah District before transferring to the Southwestern Division's Fort Worth District Office in 1984. During his career, he has been called upon to accomplish many significant projects for the Corps of Engineers.

Ron is recognized as a leader and expert in the Corps' Public Affairs community. He has often been sought out to provide valuable public relations expertise during disaster recovery efforts. His expertise was invaluable in 1989 following Hurricane Hugo in South Carolina and the earthquake in northern California; in 1991, when he was assigned to the Defense Reconstruction Assistance Office during the Kuwait Recovery; and in 1993 when he was called to the Corps' Civil Works Forward Office following the Midwest flood event.

While in the Fort Worth District, Ron's unique and selfless dedication, as the Chief of Public Affairs and Legislative Affairs, is instrumental in building partnerships and achieving consensus on many important projects in the State of Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, and beyond. My staff and I have personally called upon Ron to assist us in obtaining valuable assistance on projects in my district and throughout the State of Texas.

In the community, Ron has been a trusted and well-known leader and public servant. He is a 1993 graduate of Leadership Fort Worth, and an active member of the St. Vincent De Paul Catholic Church, where he is a Eucharistic Minister and an active member of the Men's Club. He served as a past president of the Boy's Select Soccer Club, past president of the Martin High School Soccer Booster Club and was active in local school board issues. He also was a regular volunteer at the Arlington night shelter.

Over the past few years, Ron has experienced serious health issues. However, not once during that period did Ron's commitment to the nation, the Corps of Engineers, and his family waiver.

I know that you, Mr. Chairman, and the other members of the subcommittee would like to join me in thanking Mr. Ronald J. Ruffennach for his long, dedicated, and faithful service to the nation, the Army, and to this committee. Thanks Ron.

**IN HONOR OF SAINT WENDELIN
PARISH**

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the parish community of Saint Wendelin Church, as they celebrate one hundred years of healing and hope in Cleveland's Ohio City neighborhood. Throughout the past century, Saint Wendelin's has served as a spiritual refuge, opening its doors to any soul in search of guidance and peace.

The ministry of Saint Wendelin's began in 1903, originally serving the Slovak community of Cleveland's near west side. On May 3rd of that same year, the community received permission to found Saint Wendelin Parish. A small church was soon constructed and on December 6, 1903, Father Koudelka celebrated Saint Wendelin's first mass. Not long after, the Sisters of Notre Dame established Saint Wendelin's School. The order would continue to provide quality Catholic education for the next seventy years.

In 1925, the current church and school complex was dedicated. Always reaching outward, Saint Wendelin's welcomes all believers to join

in worship. It is a testament to the Saint Wendelin ministry that Catholics from all corners of the city heed the call to celebrate at the little church on Columbus Avenue.

Cleveland's vital tradition of Catholic education is reflected at Saint Wendelin's with their active participation in the Urban Community School. Saint Wendelin's facilities serve as a second home to over 300 students of Urban Community School.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honor and recognition of every member of Saint Wendelin Church, and its leaders—Pastor Jerome Lajack and Deacon James J. Armstrong, as they celebrate mass with Bishop Anthony Pilla in commemoration of one hundred years of service to God and community. Saint Wendelin parish continues its dedication to social justice and spiritual healing—within the neighborhoods of Ohio City, and the world community beyond.

**IN RECOGNITION OF DOMINIC
POLIMENI WHO RETIRES AFTER
13 YEARS OF DEDICATED AND
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AS
CITY COUNCIL MEMBER FOR THE
CITY OF SAN GABRIEL**

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dominic Polimeni who will retire from the San Gabriel City Council after 13 years of service to the city and community.

Born May 23, 1940, in Dunmore, PA, Dominic Polimeni was raised and educated in Buffalo, NY. He attended the University of Buffalo and graduated from Bryant and Stratton Business Institute. A 31-year resident of San Gabriel, Mayor Polimeni was elected to the San Gabriel City Council in April, 1990.

Reflecting a team spirit approach and courteous respect for others, Mayor Polimeni's example encouraged a cohesive city council whose collective objective is to put San Gabriel first in order to accomplish community and regional goals.

Dominic Polimeni's city council highlights include building municipal economic reserves, creation of an Economic Redevelopment Agency, revitalization of the historic San Gabriel Mission District, implementation of the \$5 million Millennium Miles Program to rehabilitate San Gabriel's streets, seismic and ADA retrofitting of City Hall, restoration of the legendary San Gabriel Civic Auditorium, the three-acre Smith Park Expansion Project, created ordinances and supported public safety and other department programs to improve the quality of life for San Gabriel residents.

An active member of the San Gabriel community, he has supported and participated in the creation of exciting, fun-filled programs and events to educate and communicate the unique story that is San Gabriel and celebrate San Gabriel's diversity such as the Alhambra-San Gabriel Lunar New Year Parade and Festival, Christmas in April, Three-day San Gabriel Birthday & Festival, California History Day, Mission District Mercado, National Night Out, and Kids Day.

Dominic Polimeni retired from the County of Los Angeles as Administrator of Alhambra Municipal Court in 1996 after a distinguished career spanning 36 years. Mayor Polimeni and

his wife Barbara, will celebrate 39 years of marriage this year, and have three children and five grandchildren.

I ask all Members of Congress to join me today in congratulating Dominic Polimeni on a truly exemplary professional and public service career, and for his dedication and unwavering commitment to the city of San Gabriel.

ERITREA: A FRIEND THAT DESERVES RECOGNITION

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the small nation of Eritrea occupies a very strategic location on the coast of the Red Sea. This is an area that is and will continue to be very important to our country's security interests. Fortunately, Eritrea is a stable, reliable friend of the United States. Practically alone in its region and in its continent of Africa, Eritrea is developing a democratic, accountable, and responsible government.

I have been privileged to know many of Eritrea's leaders, since the time that they were freedom fighters struggling against the communist Mengistu regime in Ethiopia. Over all these years, they have been consistent in advocating, and implementing decent values. I am especially gratified that Eritrea is one of the countries standing shoulder to shoulder with us now in the "Coalition of the Willing". I might add that they are one of only two countries in all of Africa to do so.

I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excerpt of an article written by Robert Kaplan, which appeared in the April issue of the Atlantic monthly and focuses on Eritrea. I commend this article to all my colleagues in Congress who want to know which countries of the world are deserving of the label "U.S. ally" and worthy of American support.

ERITREA

On the Horn of Africa, just a forty-five-minute flight from Yemen, across the Red Sea choke point of the Bab el Mandeb ("The Gate of Lament"), is the newly independent, sleepily calm, and remarkably stable state of Eritrea. While the West promotes democracy, market liberalization, military demobilization, and the muting of ethnic hatreds as necessary to domestic tranquility, Eritrea, at least for the moment, provides a rejoinder to all that. The country has achieved a degree of non-coercive social discipline and efficiency enviable in the developing world and particularly in Africa—and it has done so by ignoring the West's advice on democracy and development, by cultivating a sometimes obsessive and narcissistic dislike of its neighbors, and by not demobilizing its vast army, built up during a thirty-year conflict with Ethiopia, unless there are jobs waiting for the troops.

Whereas Yemen's streets and shops are plastered with photos of President Saleh (whose cult of personality is mild compared with those of other Arab and African leaders), one never sees such photos of the Eritrean President, Isaias Afewerki, the veritable founder of this country. For decades Afewerki led a low-intensity guerrilla movement that finally wrested independence from Ethiopia in 1991. "Photos of me would create an air of mystery and distance from

the people," he told me in December. "It's the lack of photos that liberates you. I hate high walls and armed guards." While other leaders in the region live inside forbidding military compounds, Afewerki lives in a modest suburban-style house and greets people in his secretary's office, which sits at the end of an undistinguished corridor. He moves around the capital in the passenger seat of a four-wheel-drive vehicle, with only one escort car, stopping at red lights. Western diplomats here say they have seen him disappear into large crowds of Eritreans without any security detail at all. "It's easy to put a bullet in him, and he knows it," one foreign diplomat said to me.

Security, which consumes the Western diplomatic and aid communities in Sana'a (and everywhere else in the Middle East), is barely an issue in Asmara, Eritrea's capital. Despite its tattered storefronts, Asmara not only is one of the cleanest capital cities in Africa but also may be the only capital south of the Sahara where one can leave the car doors unlocked or prowl the back streets at all hours without fear of being robbed, even though the police are barely in evidence. American, Israeli, and other resident diplomats and aid administrators in Eritrea move freely around the country without guards or other escorts, as if they were at home.

Desperately poor and drought-stricken, with almost three quarters of its 3.5 million inhabitants illiterate, Eritrea nonetheless has a surprisingly functional social order. Women run shops, restaurants, and hotels; handicapped people have shiny new crutches and wheelchairs; people drive slowly and even attend driving school; scrap-metal junkyards are restricted to the urban outskirts; receipts are given for every transaction; there are few electricity blackouts from sloppy maintenance or badly managed energy resources. Foreign diplomats in Asmara praise the country's lack of corruption and its effective implementation of aid projects. Whereas rural health clinics in much of Africa have empty shelves and unexplained shortages of supplies, clinic managers in Eritrea keep ledgers documenting where all the medicine is going.

An immense fish farm near the port of Massawa testifies to Eritrea's ability to utilize foreign aid and know-how. The 1,500-acre complex channels salt water from the Red Sea, purifies it, and then uses it to raise shrimp in scores of circular cement tanks. The nutrient-rich excess of that process is used for breeding tilapia, a freshwater fish. The remaining waste water is pumped into asparagus and mangrove fields and artificially created wetlands. Though the operation was initially overseen by a firm from Phoenix, Arizona, and for a time employed an Israeli consultant, the consultant is now only rarely used. The Eritreans themselves run the operation in every respect.

Such initiative and communal discipline are the result of an almost Maoist degree of mobilization and an almost Albanian degree of xenophobia—but without the epic scale of repression and ideological indoctrination that once characterized China and Albania. The Eritrean xenophobia and aptitude for organization are, as Eritreans never cease to explain, products of culture and historical experience more than they are of policy choices. Eritrea never had feudal structures, sheikhs, or warlords. Villages were commonly owned and were governed by councils, or *baitos*, of elders. "It was not a society deferential to individual authority," I was told by Yemane Ghebre Meskel, the director of President Afewerki's office, "so we didn't need Marxist ideology to achieve a high stage of communalism." Wolde-Ab Yisak, the president of the University of Asmara,

observed, "Communal self-reliance is our dogma, which in turn comes from the knowledge that we Eritreans are different from our neighbors." (On my flight out of Eritrea, I overheard a teenage Eritrean girl from the diaspora lecturing her younger siblings in American English about how "the Ethiopians murdered our people.")

A monument in downtown Asmara definitively symbolizes such self-reliance, collectivity, and rudimentary survival. The monument celebrates not an individual, or even a generic guerrilla fighter, but a giant pair of sandals—shedas, in the native Tigrinya language. Such sandals, worn by every Eritrean fighter during the long struggle with Ethiopia, were homemade from recycled tire rubber, and gave fighters the ability to move quickly in the stony desert war zone. The monument shows what mythic proportions the conflict with Ethiopia has achieved in the minds of Eritreans; it has come to supersede the power of religion itself, in a society split evenly between Islam and Orthodox Christianity. This is an impressive achievement on a continent where Muslims and Christians are forming increasingly antagonistic group identities.

Eritrea's clarified sense of nationhood, rare in a world of nation-states rent by tribalism and globalization, is in part a legacy of Italian colonialism. "We acknowledge that the legacy of colonialism was not all negative," says Yemane Ghebreab, the political-affairs officer of the People's Front for Democracy and Justice—successor to the country's guerrilla force, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front. Having conquered Eritrea in the late nineteenth century, the Italians had by the late 1930s turned their new colony into one of the most highly industrialized places in Africa, with road and railway networks that united a people previously divided by mountains and deserts. To drive from Asmara to Massawa—a descent of more than 7,500 feet in only seventy miles, down tangled vertebrae of coppery-green peaks, on a road of never-ending switchbacks, bridges, and embankments, built by Mussolini in the mid-1930s and kept in excellent condition by Eritrean highway crews working seven days a week—is to experience the historical energy of the industrialized West transplanted successfully to an African nation.

Another benefit of Italian colonialism, according to Ghebre Meskel, was town planning. Rather than concentrate everything in Asmara, the Italians developed Massawa and similar towns so as to prevent the overcentralization that now plagues other developing countries. To stem migration into Asmara and preserve this legacy, the Eritrean government has tried to improve life in rural areas; thus Asmara is not surrounded by shantytowns that might breed political extremism.

Following the defeat of Fascist Italy in World War II, and the dissolution of its East African empire, the new United Nations voted to incorporate Eritrea into Ethiopia. The Eritreans, unhappy with this decision, finally revolted in 1961. For thirteen years Eritrean guerrillas fought an Ethiopia backed by the United States. In 1974, when Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie was overthrown, leading to a Marxist regime headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, Eritrean guerrilla activity did not cease, and from then on the Eritreans fought an Ethiopia backed by the Soviet Union. Despite their ability to grind away at a Soviet-supplied war machine, which featured MiG fighter jets in the air and Soviet generals on the battlefield, the secretive and independent-minded Eritreans received no aid under the Reagan Doctrine (a U.S. program for arming Third World anti-communist insurgencies). Nevertheless, in 1991 Eritrean and Tigrean guerrillas, fighting on separate fronts, defeated

Mengistu, and Eritrean tanks rolled triumphantly into the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa. In the minds of the Eritreans, they had fought and won a three-decade struggle against a state ten times as populous, with no help from either of the superpowers or anyone else in the outside world. They now feel that they owe nothing to anybody, and they are filled with disdain for international opinion. (A taxi driver berated me for the West's focus on the crimes of the former Yugoslav dictator Slobodan Milosevic; Mengistu, he said, was responsible for at least twice as many deaths through his collectivization programs, but now lives in lavish exile in Zimbabwe.)

In 1996, following a long series of town meetings, the Eritreans drafted what one foreign diplomat has called "an impeccable constitution." But a second war with Ethiopia erupted in 1998, and the constitution has never been implemented. That war lasted until 2000; by some estimates it left 19,000 Eritreans and 60,000 Ethiopians dead, after tanks and fighter jets engaged in desert combat reminiscent of the Arab-Israeli wars of 1967 and 1973. A U.S.-brokered ceasefire has resulted in the current demarcation of the disputed border under UN auspices.

Since this latest war the very stubbornness and social discipline that continue to make Eritrea the most civil of societies, in ways rarely considered by Western journalists and policy elites, have also made it a pariah in Europe and the United States—and for good reason. In 2001 national elections were postponed indefinitely (though free and fair elections at the village level were under way at the time of my visit). Far more disturbing, though, is that Eritrea now has the worst press repression in Africa. And in a widespread government crackdown on political dissent, eleven high-ranking officials, nine journalists, several businessmen, and two Eritreans working for the political and economic sections of the U.S. embassy were arrested; they are still being held without charges. Moreover, a campaign of national mobilization requires young men and women to spend eighteen months in the military or the civil service: a good idea in principle, but they are often kept much longer, with no guaranteed release date. That, together with the political repression and the exceedingly slow pace of economic reform, has induced young people to quietly leave the country. An increasingly disaffected diaspora has refused to invest substantial amounts in Eritrea until conditions have been liberalized.

"We're not asking all that much," one foreign diplomat told me. "They don't even have to hold national elections. If they would just implement a version of China's economic reforms, this place could bloom overnight, like Singapore, given its social control and small population." But several diplomats admitted that the sense of patriotism is so strong here, except among some of the urban elite in Asmara, that they detect no widespread unhappiness with the regime. "The change would have to come at the top," one foreign resident told me. "It's not altogether impossible that we will wake up tomorrow morning and learn that Isaias is no longer around." Another outside expert told me that he has not given up on the President, but if 2003 goes by without some political and economic reforms, he will consign Afewerki to the ranks of boorish African strongmen.

My first interview with Afewerki was in 1986, in a cave in northern Eritrea, during the war with Ethiopia. That meeting had been scheduled for ten in the morning—and at ten exactly he walked in and said, "You have questions for me?" He hasn't changed. He was just as punctual when we met this time, and he spoke in the same blunt and re-

mote tone, with the same shy asceticism. He spoke in intense, spare bursts of cold analysis—in contrast to the gasbag homilies one hears from many Arab and African politicians—for more than two hours. Afewerki may be the most intellectually interesting politician in the history of postcolonial Africa.

"All that we have achieved we did on our own," he said. "But we have not yet institutionalized social discipline, so the possibility of chaos is still here. Remember, we have nine language groups and two religions. No one in Africa has succeeded in copying a Western political system, which took the West hundreds of years to develop. Throughout Africa you have either political or criminal violence. Therefore we will have to manage the creation of political parties, so that they don't become means of religious and ethnic division, like in Ivory Coast or Nigeria." He went on to say that China was on the right path—unlike Nigeria, with its 10,000 dead in communal riots since the return of democracy, in 1999. "Don't morally equate the rights of Falun Gong with those of hundreds of millions of Chinese who have seen their lives dramatically improve," he told me.

Yemen, Afewerki thinks, is "a medievalist society and tribal jungle going through the long transition to modernity." He accused it of advancing an "Arab national-security strategy against Israel," a country he openly supports. However, he accepted the international arbitration that awarded the disputed Hanish Islands, in the Red Sea, to Yemen. As for Ethiopia, he said it could fragment, because it is controlled by minority Tigreans who have created a Balkanized arrangement of ethnic groups (Amharas, Oromos, and so on) rather than trying to forge an imperial melting pot, in the way of Halle Selassie.

Despite Afewerki's refreshing, undiplomatic brilliance, a few hours with him can be troubling. His very austerity, personal efficiency, and incorruptibility are mildly reminiscent of Mengistu himself (who also suffered from a seeming excess of pride), even though the latter was a mass murderer and Afewerki could yet turn out to be among Africa's most competent rulers. Civilization in the Home of Africa has often bred sharp political minds that, with cold efficiency, dealt with their intellectual enemies not through written attacks but by imprisoning or killing them. And it is said repeatedly in Asmara that the President has closed himself off since arresting the very people who challenged him intellectually.

General Franks, on several visits here, and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, during a visit last December, have held long talks with Afewerki. "The meetings were superb," Afewerki told me. "I mean that they were frank, without pretensions or flattery on either side. I share the strategic view of the Americans in the region. French forces in Djibouti have been a stabilizing factor, and U.S. troops will add to that. You need outside powers to keep order here. It sounds colonialist, but I am only being realistic."

When I pressed Afewerki about human-rights abuses, which Rumsfeld had pointedly raised in their meeting two weeks earlier, he said, "If you just leave us alone, we will handle these matters in a way that won't damage our bilateral relationship and won't embarrass us or you." He indicated that he would be more likely to satisfy U.S. demands on human rights in the context of a growing military partnership, but would not do so if merely hectored by the State Department.

I worried that Afewerki, like many other realists, is obsessed with everything that could go wrong in his country rather than with what could go right. True realism re-

quires a dose of idealism and optimism, or else policy becomes immobilized. And that might be Afewerki's problem. He seemed more comfortable when I first met him, in a state of wartime emergency, than he does now, in a state of peacetime possibility. He analyzes brilliantly what he knows, but he gives in to paranoia about what he doesn't know. He did not seem to understand that U.S. foreign policy is often a synthesis of what the State and Defense Departments are comfortable with, and that therefore Foggy Bottom alone cannot be blamed for Eritrea's image problems in the United States.

Nevertheless, Afewerki has essentially offered the United States exactly what it wants: bases enabling its military to strike at anyone in the region at any time, without restrictions. Although the World Bank has questioned the economic viability of a new airport at Massawa with a long jet runway, Afewerki reportedly told Rumsfeld, "The runway can handle anything the U.S. Air Force wants to land on it." Eritrea also boasts deepwater port facilities at Massawa and Assab, both strategically placed near the mouth of the Red Sea.

Afewerki told me, "The increasing social and economic marginalization of Africa will be a fact of life for a very long time to come." Ethiopia in particular, he said, will weaken internally as the Oromos and others demand more power. Its Tigrean Prime Minister, Meles Zenawi, already lives inside a vast security apparatus designed for his protection. Meanwhile, across the Red Sea in Yemen, not only water but oil, too, is running out even as the armed young population swells, potentially threatening the political order of significant parts of Arabia. And with fighting terrorism now a permanent strategic priority of the United States, the stability and discipline of Eritrea make it the perfect base for projecting American power and helping Israel in an increasingly unstable region. That, in turn, might foster the Singaporean kind of development for which, according to some, Eritrea appears suited.

So there you have it: Yemen and Eritrea, two case studies in the war on terrorism. In Yemen the United States has to work with unsavory people in a tribalized society in order to prevent more-unsavory people from destabilizing it to the benefit of Osama bin Laden. In Eritrea the United States may have to use a bilateral military relationship to nudge the country's President toward prudent political and economic reform, so that Eritrea, too, won't be destabilized. Thus our military involvement with both nations will mean political involvement in their domestic affairs—and throughout the ages that has been the essence of imperialism.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT AND APPRECIATION FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATING IN OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

SPEECH OF

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 2003

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the courageous men and women serving in our Armed Forces.

As we speak tonight, over 200,000 American soldiers are facing the reality of war straight in the eye. Thousands more here at

home and around the world are also protecting us from harm and defending our freedoms. We honor all of them today for their dedicated service to our country.

Two weeks ago, I was proud to join my colleagues in voting for a resolution to commend our troops. The resolution was passed unanimously.

With the outbreak of war upon us, we should send another clear message to the troops that we stand united behind them. I am very disappointed, however, that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have chosen to use this resolution not simply as an opportunity to express our gratitude to the troops, but also as a political tactic to bolster the President's war agenda. This resolution contains political praise for policies that have brought us to war. This language was unnecessary in a resolution designed to commend our troops.

Last fall, I joined over 120 of my colleagues in voting against authorizing the President to use military force against Iraq. The concerns that led me to oppose that authorization remain.

I continue to be troubled by the policies that have led to this war, particularly the doctrine of preemption and the lack of broad international support. We need to repair our diplomatic relations with our allies and countries with which we have had good relations.

We will need a strong coalition of allies to rebuild Iraq. These partnerships are also valuable to our global war on terrorism.

In my home state of California, over 8,000 National Guard members and 10,000 reservists have been called to duty. These individuals have left their jobs, postponed their education, and said goodbyes to their loved ones to serve their country in a time of war. They've put their lives on hold to go to serve their country during a time of war.

Recently, I visited some of these reservists who were being deployed from my district. They were men and women from diverse backgrounds and cultures. Men and women who never imagined that they would find themselves being deployed to fight war. I could see the fear of war in their eyes. I also saw determination, the strength of a soldier ready for battle.

Tonight, I think of these men and women and the thousands of others that have left their homes and families to serve their country. They're our husbands and wives, mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, nieces and nephews, and granddaughters and grandsons.

We must let our loved ones know that we support them, especially at this critical stage in this military conflict. That is why I will support this resolution despite my strong disagreement with some aspects of it. I want the troops to know that I stand behind them and commend them for their commitment to defending freedoms here and abroad.

I hope and pray that this military conflict will be brief and with the least possible loss of human lives. I extend my special prayers to men and women in uniform and their families during this difficult time, and I look forward to welcoming them home soon.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN JOINT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 25, 2003

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H. Res. 134, which elects Members of the House to serve on the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library and the Joint Committee on Printing, as provided for in the applicable statutes relating to these two entities.

All of these members also serve on the Committee on House Administration, except in the case of the Joint Library Committee, where we will again be joined, pursuant to a new statute enacted in 2000, by the chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch.

The House and Senate will each have three Majority and two Minority members on both panels. The Senate passed a resolution, S. Res. 84, electing its members to the two joint committees on March 13.

The subject matter under the jurisdiction of the joint committees requires bicameral oversight which neither chamber can exercise alone.

The Joint Committee on the Library, created originally in 1802, currently oversees the Library of Congress, the Congressional Research Service and the Botanic Gardens. It operates much like a "board of trustees" in relation to the Librarian of Congress, who is a presidential appointee, and other key Library personnel.

It supervises the Architect of the Capitol in his administration of the Botanic Gardens.

It supervises works of fine arts, including the National Statuary Hall Collection in the Capitol, and directs the Architect in his role in administering fine arts issues within the joint committee's jurisdiction.

The Joint Committee on Printing, created in 1846, establishes rules for congressional printing and generally oversees operations of the Government Printing Office (GPO).

In the 107th Congress, the JCP held hearings on the Administration's misguided proposal to allow executive agencies to bypass GPO and procure printing elsewhere, in violation of Federal law. Congress subsequently moved to block implementation of this proposal, and I anticipate further oversight on this subject during the current Congress.

The two joint committees do not have authority to receive or report legislation. However, both can hold hearings, issue reports and directives, and take other actions which have a substantial impact on the entities within their control, including matters relating to the expenditure of funds.

Mr. Speaker, since the three Minority members of the House Administration Committee are all new to that panel, none of us has ever served on a joint committee of Congress. I look forward to serving as ranking minority member of the Joint Committee on the Library once the joint committee has organized itself and, as expected, chooses Senator STEVENS of Alaska to once again serve as the chairman under the traditional rotation between the two chambers.

Rep. JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD will also serve on the panel. As a former city councilwoman, mayor, and state assemblywoman with a professional background in education, she brings a significant breadth of experience to the committee's work. I have also served with her on the Digital Divide Caucus in the House, and look forward to working with her to support initiatives the Library of Congress has taken to make information more broadly available to the public.

On the Joint Committee on Printing, where Rep. NEY will again be chairman in the 108th Congress under the rotation, I will be joined by Rep. BOB BRADY of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who succeeds another Member from that city serving on the panel, Rep. FATTAH.

It is fitting that we will have BOB on the JCP since he represents Philadelphia, where Benjamin Franklin established an innovative printing business at age 22, publishing newspapers, pamphlets and cartoons. BOB BRADY is a cross between Ben Franklin and Rocky Balboa.

WOMEN'S CANCER RECOVERY ACT

HON. FRANK A. LOBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of the Women's Cancer Recovery Act, a bill I introduced today with my colleague, Representative SUE MYRICK. This important piece of legislation would provide a significant measure of relief for women across our Nation who are confronted by breast cancer. We introduce this bill on behalf of women who are now fighting the battle against breast cancer, and for any friends and relatives who may have lost a loved one to this terrible disease.

According to the National Breast Cancer Foundation, this year 182,000 new breast cancer diagnoses are expected in the United States. Fortunately, with increased early detection through mammography and improved surgery options, the past two decades have seen large improvements in the treatment of breast cancer. However, although some of the trauma associated with breast cancer treatment has been reduced, in recent years there has been a sharp rise in the number of outpatient, or "drive-through," mastectomies. Of particular concern to me is that insurance plans, rather than the patient and her physician, have been determining the appropriate length of postoperative hospital stay.

Specifically, our legislation would address these concerns by requiring insurance plans that provide breast cancer medical and surgical benefits to guarantee medically appropriate and adequate inpatient care following a mastectomy, lumpectomy or lymph node dissection. This legislation will help to end the practice of "drive-through" mastectomies and will also protect doctors from any penalties or reductions in reimbursement from insurance plans when they follow their judgment on what is medically appropriate and necessary for the patient.

Most importantly, group health insurers will not be able to provide "bonuses" or any other financial incentives to a physician in order to keep in-patient stays below certain limits, or limit referrals to second opinions.

Our legislation also requires health care providers to pay for secondary consultations when test results come back either negative or positive. This provision will give all patients the benefit of a second opinion in relation to diagnosing all types of cancer, not just breast cancer.

I am proud to say that the Women's Cancer Recovery Act will empower women to determine the best course of care. Recovery time from a mastectomy will not be decided by an insurance company actuary. Rather, it will be decided by someone with medical expertise, which, in most cases, is the familiar face of the woman's doctor.

I hope that this legislation will at least ease some of the fear associated with mastectomies. Breast cancer is devastating enough for a woman and her family to cope with, without the added burden of overcoming obstacles to treatment.

I urge my colleagues to support and adopt the Women's Cancer Recovery Act of 2003.

HONORING ASSISTANT CHIEF
DOUGLAS P. MACDONALD ON THE
OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join the many family, friends, and colleagues who have gathered to celebrate the retirement of one of our community's most outstanding citizens and my dear friend—Assistant Chief Douglas P. MacDonald. Doug has devoted over thirty years of dedicated service to the City of New Haven and its residents, for which we extend our deepest thanks and appreciation.

As a thirty-one year veteran of the New Haven Department of Police Service, Doug is a tremendous example of what it is to be a law enforcement official. Throughout his career, Doug has worked hard to ensure the safety and security of our families. Since he first joined the Department in 1972, he has held the ranks of Detective, Sergeant, and Lieutenant. Appointed Assistant Chief six years ago, Doug has served in various positions including District Manager, Supervisor of the Hostage Negotiation Unit, the Narcotics Enforcement Unit, and the Manager of the Family Services Unit. Doug has demonstrated a unique commitment to public service—leaving a legacy that many will strive to match.

Perhaps even more telling of his commitment has been his work with the Yale Child Study Center in the development of the Child Development—Community Policing Program. This collaboration between the Yale Child Study Center and the New Haven Police Department gave birth to what has become a national model for addressing the needs of children exposed to violence. Doug has been locally and nationally recognized as an advocate for youth and the need for government, municipal agencies, and community organizations to work together to address the issues of youth violence. His work has made a real difference in the lives of thousands of children across the country.

I consider myself fortunate to have been able to work so closely with Doug—especially

on issues concerning children and youth violence. Doug has been a source of inspiration to me and many others throughout the community. It is rare that you find an individual who demonstrates such dedication to our most vulnerable citizens. His experience, knowledge, and generosity has been an invaluable asset to both myself and my staff and for that I am truly grateful.

His retirement marks the end of a proud and respected career—a standard to which many will be held in the future. Community leader, advocate, and public servant, I am honored to call him my friend and, though Doug may be retiring from the New Haven Police Department, I will continue to look to him for his advice and counsel. His work in this community is far from completed. For all of his good work, I am proud to rise today to pay tribute to Assistant Chief Douglas MacDonald and to extend my very best wishes to him and his family for many more years of health and happiness.

THE ARTS & EDUCATION CENTER
OF GREATER MIDDLESEX COUNTY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. Pallone. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Arts Advocacy Week to recognize an organization in my district that works to encourage arts appreciation and education among children in Central New Jersey.

The Arts and Education Center of Greater Middlesex County is committed to enriching the artistic and cultural lives of youths, especially adolescents, through its wide range of innovative arts education programs. To successfully fulfill this mission the Center encourages close cooperation with local community groups and area businesses to advance established programs and foster new and creative arts programming.

The Arts and Education Center was established in 1969 and was tasked with meeting the distinctive artistic and cultural needs of the diverse residents of Central New Jersey. The Center has served as a cultural pioneer and has successfully administered a series of programs that have provided a much-needed outlet for a blossoming local artistic community.

In 1979, the Center established a county-level program that, to this date, allows talented adolescents to attend accredited arts study classes during regular school hours. The Middlesex County Arts High and Middle School provides talented students with an accelerated program of quality arts education. It provides students with the opportunity to work in a stimulating environment under direction of master artists, alongside talented students from around the country. The program works in unison with the local school district and provides a unique opportunity for students to expand their artistic study beyond the classroom.

Mr. Speaker, our nation's educators agree that arts education has a tremendous impact on the developmental growth of our children. Artistic study has been proven to help level the "learning field" across socio-economic borders and many believe that artistic study can deter delinquent behavior and increase overall academic performance. The study of the arts

is an important aspect of general education that should not be overlooked and it is critical that we continue to support arts education in our schools and in our local communities.

I urge my colleagues to join with me to commemorate Arts Advocacy Week and continue to recognize The Arts and Education Center and other organizations that are committed to broadening the artistic and cultural horizons of our Nation's youth.

TRIBUTE TO CELIA "CELI" STEIN

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. Engel. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the life of Celia "Celi" Stein born January 27, 1912, in Cleveland, Ohio. She was the daughter of immigrants who fled their native Minsk in what was then Czarist Russia to escape persecution of Jews. The family settled in Cleveland, Ohio because one of the city's three Yiddish-language newspapers knew her father Bernard Leikind's reputation as a typesetter and offered him a job.

Despite tradition and her father's insistence that women should not attend college, Celia eventually pursued her degree and attended Western Reserve, where she received a BA in French.

As a teenager, Celi met her future husband, David, while playing tennis at a local park. She refused to speak to him because they had not been formally introduced. Later he visited her father and received permission to court her. They were married in 1935.

The couple arrived in Riverdale in 1944 and faced a wartime housing shortage. They were finally able to move into her cousin's apartment building, where they lived ever since.

Celi helped her husband David found the Riverdale Press and continued working in its newsroom for over five decades. As a mentor, she helped talented reporters achieve their dreams. Her civic engagement runs the gamut, from her infamous culinary skills to her leadership in building PS, JHS 141 and several other educational facilities in the Bronx.

Celi was a prominent community leader outside the newspaper office as well, crusading for schools and on behalf of neighborhood social service organizations. She was also first president of PS 24 Parents Association and a leader of the parents associations of each of her son's schools—from the Spuyten Duyvil Infantry to PS 81, JHS 141, Bronx Science and Horace Mann. Also, she served on the board of directors of the Riverdale Mental Health Association for 41 years.

Her long-running recipe column made her the most famous cook in Riverdale. In hundreds of local kitchens, especially during holidays, Riverdalians still pull yellowing copies of "Celi selects" from file boxes and scrapbooks.

Celi's work has been recognized by a wide variety of prestigious organizations such as: Riverdale Neighborhood House, Riverdale Senior Center, Riverdale Community Council, the Anti-Defamation League, among many others. She was also a pioneer of women's rights, and when becoming the first female admitted to Riverdale's Kiwanis Club.

The people of New York lost Celi just 16 days shy of her 91st birthday. Celi's tireless

service and commitment to our community won her a place in all of our hearts. She will be sorely missed.

TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR EDWARD ZIGLER

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dear friend and colleague, Dr. Edward Zigler, who has recently retired after over 40 years as a distinguished professor of psychology at Yale University. Dr. Zigler has been a tireless and effective advocate for children for four decades. I, and many others in this Congress, have counted on his impeccable knowledge of children's development, his wisdom about its application to the Nation's most significant issues facing children and families, and his unassailable honesty and integrity.

Edward Zigler is a Sterling Professor of Psychology, Emeritus, Head of the psychology section of Yale's Child Study Center at the School of Medicine, and Director of Yale's Center in Child Development and Social Policy. He is the author, co-author, and editor of hundreds of scholarly publications and has conducted extensive investigations on topics related to normal child development, child psychopathology and mental retardation. He is the founder of the School of the 21st Century, which has been adopted by more than 1300 schools nationwide.

Because of Dr. Zigler's expertise and his commitment to our Nation's children, he has been asked to assist every Administration, both Republican and Democratic, since the term of President Lyndon B. Johnson. He was one of the planners of Project Head Start during the Johnson Administration. From 1970 to 1972, Dr. Zigler was the first director of the U.S. Office of Child Development (now the Administration on Children, Youth, and Families) and Chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau. President Ford then asked him to consult on the resettling of Vietnamese children following the "Baby Lift". President Carter asked him to write the 15-year report on Head Start.

In his ongoing role as an advisor on the Head Start program, he has worked with several Secretaries of Education, Health and Human Services, Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW); and Labor, including Secretary Bennett in the Reagan Administration and Secretary Riley in the Clinton Administration. Currently, he is on Secretary Tommy Thompson's Head Start Research Committee.

His work extends well beyond the Federal level to his own State of Connecticut, where he has played an instrumental role in establishing high quality school readiness programs for low-income children, and the city of New Haven, where he enlisted the police department in child abuse prevention efforts. The fact that his counsel has been sought consistently by both parties, and by decision-makers at all levels of government through the years is a testament to his nonpartisan focus on what research indicates is best for children.

Even a brief review of Zigler's research and writing makes it abundantly clear why his advice has been sought by so many for so long.

Starting with an interest in mental retardation, Zigler's theory that children who experience an inordinate amount of failure would do better in school if they believed they had a chance to succeed, captured the imagination of the Planning Committee for Head Start in 1965. It was not long before Zigler was asked to head the agency responsible for Head Start. Thus began his sojourn into public policy. Since then, in addition to his sustained commitment to ensuring that Head Start offers young children living in poverty the comprehensive services they require to enter school ready to learn, Zigler has worked on issues ranging from child abuse to child care to children exposed to the trauma of war. He and his students have surveyed child care standards in the States as well as their preschool programs to raise awareness of the importance of quality and to guide policy makers in mandating better programs. He has been a pioneer in the development of effective family support programs. His work on child abuse and neglect has guided significant Federal and State legislation aimed at preventing this tragic social problem. During the Vietnam era, he worked relentlessly to assist with the resettlement of Vietnamese children. He was a member of the Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion and of the planning committee for the Early Head Start program for families and children ages zero to three. Recently, Zigler completed work on a revision of the Head Start Program Performance Standards, and is currently serving as the Honorary Chair of the National Advisory Panel for the Head Start 2010 Project. Children always come first for Edward Zigler.

If children come first to this distinguished academician, Zigler's students follow as a close second. He has played a more central role than any other developmental psychologist in creating the field of child development and social policy. He was the major figure behind the creation of the Bush Centers in Child Development and Social Policy, which stimulated the development of several cross-disciplinary doctoral and post-doctoral training programs. He was also a key player in the establishment of the Congressional Science Fellows programs of the Society for Research in Child Development, from which many in the House and Senate have benefited through placement in our offices of outstanding post-doctoral experts in child policy. All told, he has mentored over 70 graduate and postdoctoral students and countless hundreds of undergraduates who are now following in his large footsteps to ensure that our public policies for children and families are guided by the best available science.

Dr. Zigler's many honors include awards from the American Psychological Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Society for Research in Child Development, the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the American Academy on Mental Retardation, the American Orthopsychiatric Association, the National Head Start Association, the Heinz Foundation, and Teachers College, Columbia University. He has also received honorary degrees from Park University in Missouri and McGill University in Canada.

Throughout his career, Dr. Zigler has exemplified the socially responsible scientist. He is honest even when it angers the advocates; he is outraged when outrage is called for; and he never gives up on even the most stubborn

problems. He is rare in his dual commitment to scholarly research and to public service. The Nation's children have benefited vastly.

I am pleased to honor him and to express my gratitude for all he has done and continues to do to ensure both happy childhoods and promising futures for our Nation's most vulnerable citizens.

FUND PORT SECURITY NOW

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the President requested \$74.7 billion for supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2003. Although \$1.5 billion is requested for the Department of Homeland Security's Counterterrorism Fund, the Administration's proposal fails to address one of the major weaknesses in our national security strategy—port and maritime security. The Administration continues its abysmal track record of short-changing our Nation's port security needs. The Supplemental Appropriations request includes no specific funding for assessing the security vulnerabilities of vessels and facilities along the navigable waterways of the United States. At current funding levels, the Coast Guard will not complete vulnerability assessments at the Nation's 55 largest ports until 2009. The Administration's request also includes no specific funding for port security grants.

On November 25, 2002, President Bush signed into law the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA). This landmark legislation is designed to improve security in our seaports, on vessels operating on our navigable waters, and in the entire maritime transportation system to protect our Nation from a security incident resulting in significant loss of life or economic disruption. Under MTSA, the Federal government is required to conduct a vulnerability assessment of each vessel, port, and facility to assess any security weaknesses. Moreover, by July 1, 2004, the Coast Guard must review and approve a security plan for each port, facility, and vessel. If a port or vessel does not have an approved security plan by this date, it cannot operate.

I am extremely concerned that this Administration is not taking the potential threat to port security or this responsibility seriously. Pursuant to MTSA, on December 30, 2002, the Coast Guard published a Federal Register notice that detailed its cost estimates for ports and vessel owners to comply with security standards that the Coast Guard will prescribe under the Maritime Transportation Security Act. The Coast Guard estimates that it will cost approximately \$1.4 billion to comply with the Act in the first year and \$6 billion over the next 10 years, including:

Facility security: \$4.4 billion;
Vessel security: \$1.1 billion; and
Port security plans: \$477 million.

The Administration has proposed nothing to address these enormous security needs. The Administration has neither requested nor provided adequate resources to conduct the Coast Guard vulnerability assessments quickly and secure our ports, facilities, and vessels. To date, the Administration has requested only \$11 million for vulnerability assessments and

not one dime for port security grants. Despite the Administration's unwillingness to provide any substantial resources for port security, Congress has appropriated almost \$350 million for port security grants. Nevertheless, Congress has provided only six percent of the necessary funding and the Administration has awarded only \$92 million, less than one-third, of the available funds.

Mr. Speaker, we have a long way to go to secure our maritime system. To date, the Coast Guard has completed vulnerability assessments at only eight of our Nation's 350 ports. Moreover, the Coast Guard has conducted vulnerability assessments at only three of the top 25 ports. It has not conducted vulnerability assessments at any of our largest ports, including Los Angeles/Long Beach, New Orleans, Houston, New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, or Seattle/Tacoma. At current funding levels, the Coast Guard will not complete assessments at the 55 largest ports until 2009. In addition, the Administration proposes to transfer the responsibility for conducting vulnerability assessments from the Coast Guard to the new Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP) Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). I am concerned about transferring these responsibilities for vital security plans to a DHS agency that has been in operation for just three weeks and has few staff members. The Administration must dedicate the personnel and financial resources to get these vulnerability assessments done quickly and efficiently.

Moreover, the Administration must support funding to secure our ports and facilities. The Coast Guard has estimated that facility security will cost \$4.4 billion over the next 10 years. To date, the Administration has only awarded \$92.3 million of the available port security grant funds. When the Maritime Administration solicited requests for these grants, it received requests totaling seven times the available amount. Although Congress has provided an additional \$254 million for port security, no further grants have been awarded.

Last week, the U.S. House of Representatives considered H. Con. Res. 95, the FY2004 Budget Resolution. Cong. Spratt, Ranking Democratic Member of the Committee on Budget, offered a substitute amendment to H. Con. Res. 95 that included \$1.5 billion specifically for port security grants. Regrettably, the Republicans defeated this amendment. However, in the Senate, Senator HOLLINGS offered an amendment to its FY2004 Budget Resolution that would provide \$2 billion (\$1 billion in FY2004 and \$1 billion in FY2005) to fund the security requirements of the Maritime Transportation Security Act. It passed by voice vote. As the Budget Resolution goes to Page 4 conference, I urge this Administration and this Congress to strongly support Senator HOLLINGS' amendment and ensure that we begin to provide the necessary resources to secure our national maritime system.

I continue to believe that securing our Nation's ports and the cargo that moves through them is a Federal responsibility. All Americans, whether you live in a port city or whether you live in Boise, Idaho will benefit from that security. The impact on our economy and on all Americans if our Nation's ports are closed down for a few weeks because of a terrorist attack is simply too great. Factory lines will close down. Refineries will run out of oil. Stores will run out of goods.

I urge this Administration and this Congress to act now to ensure that we provide the necessary resources to secure our ports, facilities, and vessels.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT AND APPRECIATION FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATING IN OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

SPEECH OF

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 2003

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, men and women in our armed forces are engaged in battle in Iraq. These volunteers pledged their lives to protect and defend the United States of America.

No words can express the gratitude that I have for their willingness to sacrifice and to risk their lives in a foreign land, far from home. No words can express the compassion and empathy I have for their families and friends, who must carry on with their lives while worrying about their loved ones. Our country must always recognize and honor the loyalty, courage, and commitment of our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines. I do so today and every day that they are in harm's way.

It is not only our regular military forces who are engaged in this war. National Guard and Reserve units from every state in the union have been called to active duty to serve our country. They have left their jobs and their homes, their husbands and wives, their daughters and sons. They join a long American tradition of citizen soldiers. From the Revolutionary War's Minute Men to the Doughboy's of World War I, from Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders to Vietnam's Green Berets, Americans have answered the call to serve. I am thankful for their courage and sacrifice.

Honoring our men and women in uniform is absolutely the right thing to do. This Congress must recognize and praise our fellow citizens who are placing their lives on the line. It is for this reason that I voted in favor of H. Con. Res. 104. I completely agree with the main message of the resolution: "unequivocal support and appreciation of the Nation . . . to the members of the United States Armed Forces serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom, who are carrying out their missions with excellence, patriotism, and bravery; and to the families of the United States military personnel serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom, who are providing support and prayers for their loved ones currently engaged in military operations in Iraq."

I do have significant reservations about other language contained in the resolution, particularly language in the preamble. I strongly disagree with the section of the resolution that notes the President's notice to Congress that "reliance by the United States on further diplomatic and other peaceful means alone will neither adequately protect the national security of the United States against the continuing threat posed by Iraq nor likely lead to enforcement of all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding Iraq." In the absence of an imminent threat to the United States, working with our allies and other nations to address this threat is the ap-

propriate way to proceed. While the Administration made efforts to engage the world in support of weapons inspections, they did not exhaust means short of war, prior to commencing military action.

I do not support the concept of preemptive military action, without an imminent threat to our national security and American lives. The Administration's preemption doctrine sets a dangerous precedent, and dramatically lowers the threshold for the use of military force. Is a first strike how we will approach the nearly 30 other countries that possess or are developing weapons of mass destruction or the means to deliver them? And how will we speak with any moral authority to other sovereign nations who seek to take things into their own hands against other states?

I also disagree with the President's linkage of war in Iraq to the September 11 terrorist attacks. The Administration has failed to establish this linkage with any convincing evidence. It is wrong to continue to cloud this critical distinction in the minds of the American people. It also undermines our nation's credibility in the world. I reject the assertion in the resolution's preamble that the "use of military force against Iraq is consistent with necessary ongoing efforts by the United States and other countries against international terrorists and terrorist organizations, including those nations, organizations, or persons who planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001."

Mr. Speaker, I am very disappointed that the Majority chose to politicize this resolution in support of the troops. This should have been a clean resolution that focused solely on our deep appreciation for our men and women in uniform and their families. Such a resolution would have commanded a unanimous vote of this House, showing our national unity, and conveyed to our troops our unequivocal support for them.

I voted in favor of the resolution, despite my fundamental disagreement with these extraneous provisions, because I felt it was more important to stand in solidarity with our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines. My vote is not an endorsement of any other sentiments contained within the resolution, nor should it be construed that way.

I continue to believe that war is not the answer to the threat of Saddam Hussein. I have taken an oath to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I cannot, and will not, simply delegate the responsibility to the President of the United States. As a Member of Congress, I have a responsibility to review the conduct of the war, engage in the policy debate, and cast my vote in the best interests of my constituents.

Mr. Speaker, some will say that questioning the Administration in a time of war is unpatriotic and dangerous to the war effort. My oath compels me to disagree. A democratic country must always have a debate, must always have questions raised, and Congress must never become a rubber stamp.

I am not the first patriotic American to believe this, and I will not be the last. I would like to quote a man known as "Mr. Republican" when he served honorably in the U.S. Senate for many, many years. Senator Robert Taft of Ohio understood that maintaining democracy in time of war requires debate. Two weeks after the attack on Pearl Harbor, on December 19, 1941, he said:

Of course that criticism should not give any information to the enemy. But too many people desire to suppress criticism simply because they think that it will give some comfort to the enemy to know that there is such criticism. If that comfort makes the enemy feel better for a few moments, they are welcome to it as far as I'm concerned, because the maintenance of the right of criticism in the long run will do the country maintaining it a great deal more good than it will do the enemy, and will prevent mistakes which might otherwise occur.

I fervently hope for a short military engagement, minimal civilian casualties, and the safe return of American men and women in uniform. Over the past several months, I have heard from thousands of people from throughout my district concerning the situation in Iraq. Nearly everyone expressed their concerns about the uncertainties of a pre-emptive war with Iraq. It is my belief that, before young American men and women are sent to fight in any war, we should work with the international community to exhaust every alternative short of war. Now that war has begun, all Americans—those who favored military action and those who favored alternative approaches—think of our troops and wish for their quick victory and safe return.

Our work as citizens and policy makers does not stop with this expression of our support for the troops. The start of war does not end the debate and it does not end the dissent. It is imperative that the President and our nation not only honor our commitment to rebuild Iraq following the war, but also rebuild our relations with the nations of this world so that we might once again work closely together to avoid war and maintain peace in solving global challenges.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 25, 2003

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 182nd anniversary of Greek independence. Greece is a nation with a great democratic tradition. Athens and the United States share the same values of freedom and democracy. We are both part of what the distinguished scholar Karl Deutsch aptly labeled a "pluralistic security community," a community based on shared values and common interests. Indeed, despite all the current differences, the Euro-Atlantic Alliance, in which our nations are firmly embedded, remains the cornerstone of the zone of the democratic peace.

Maintaining and extending the zone of peace is the most important task for democracies. Greece and the United States have been united in this endeavor for decades. We were allies in the fight against Naziism during World War II, we were allies in the victorious fight against Soviet Communism. After the end of the Cold War, we have also been allies in confronting new threats to world peace. When the powder keg on the Balkans exploded, for example, the Greek and the U.S. governments worked together by promoting peace and supporting humanitarian aid. Particularly with respect to Kosovo, the Greek government's help was essential.

We are also allies in the war against terror, the greatest threat to global peace. Following the September 11 attacks, Greece immediately assured us of its support, and Greek aircrews secured our skies with NATO AWACS. Greece also joined the International Assistance Force in Afghanistan by dispatching a frigate with a crew of over 200. Athens further successfully fought terrorism on its own soil by arresting members of the November 17 group. The arrest and trial of these terrorists has created a sense of security not only among Greek society but—when we look to the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004—among the wider international community that threats of this kind can be mastered.

We are also allies in the goal of helping achieve a just a permanent solution to the Cypriot conflict. I applaud the work of the Greek government in working with their colleagues in the Republic of Cyprus along with the leaders of Turkey to promote a peaceful settlement of the situation in Cyprus and reunification of the island. I regret that the negotiations failed but I hope that a solution can be achieved in the near future.

Finally, let me conclude by stressing that good U.S.-Greek relations are not merely achieved at governmental and official levels. Instead, the Greek Americans in our country enrich our lives and provide for a better cultural understanding. The area of Queens in New York City, parts of which I represent, is home to the largest Greek population outside of Greece. These people are well integrated in our society. As their interactions form the basis for a healthy relationship at all levels, I am optimistic that the U.S.-Greek relationship will remain marked by friendship and trust.

IN MEMORY OF MAJOR GREGORY STONE

HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express the deep sorrow I share with every Idahoan at the loss of Maj. Gregory Stone. Maj. Stone died early Tuesday at an Army field hospital in Kuwait, the second man to die from wounds suffered in a grenade attack last Saturday on soldiers at Camp Pennsylvania. Maj. Stone was the Air Liaison Officer there with the Army's 101st Airborne Division.

He was a highly trained military officer with 20 years of distinguished Air Force and Idaho Air National Guard service. Maj. Stone died in a theater of war on the other side of the world, fighting to free a foreign people from tyranny and his own countrymen from fear. In that, he was true to America's most cherished values and traditions. The example of his citizenship and dedication to duty, and how we all seek to emulate it, will be his enduring legacy.

Yet it was as a son and father of two young boys living in Boise that Gregory Stone will be best and most dearly remembered. The sadness felt by the people of a proud and grateful state pales by comparison with his family's grief at his passing. I can only offer them my humble condolences, and the hope that a sure knowledge of Gregory's self-sacrifice and heroism will provide some succor in the difficult days to come.

Maj. Stone embodied the best of America. I am proud to represent the family of such a man. They have my personal thanks, and a promise to preserve those virtues for which their loved one gave the last full measure of devotion.

SHOCK AND AWE

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in "shock and awe." I am in shock and awe of the courage and bravery that our military women and men have shown overseas in the fight to liberate Iraq. They fight our fight, and they do it without question because their Commander-in-Chief asked them to.

I rise today also in "shock and awe" of the actions this past Thursday on the House floor. Late in the night, the budget resolution passed by the skin of its teeth, but those teeth still cut deep. They cut deep to the tune of \$14.6 billion in unspecified cuts to mandatory veterans' benefits programs with \$463 million of that coming in the next year. Ninety percent of those cuts come from cash payments to service-disabled veterans, low income wartime veterans and their survivors. Montgomery G.I. Bill education benefits, vocational rehabilitation and independent living programs for service-disabled veterans, and subsidies for VA home loans also face cuts at the very time when troops fight through sandstorms and fierce enemy resistance. While at war, their benefits are stripped down to avoid "waste, fraud and abuse." Do government programs helping low-income veterans or service-disabled veterans fall under "waste, fraud and abuse?" According to the Republican Leadership in the House, they do.

Along with mandatory spending, VA discretionary spending takes a tremendous cut as well: \$14.2 billion over the next ten years, and 96 percent of discretionary spending is veterans' health care. Priority 8 veterans have already been declared ineligible, and co-payments will increase for pharmaceutical drugs and primary care. In reducing discretionary spending, the Republican budget prevents more veterans from receiving health care and makes room for its tax cuts benefiting the wealthiest Americans, Americans who probably don't have children in fatigues. During wartime, this is shameful and disrespectful to the military women and men who make secure the very freedom that we enjoy.

The "shock and awe" campaign apparently is not limited to military conflict in Iraq. It has engaged the budgetary process and threatens the ability of the U.S. government to care for its own. If we all support our troops and wish the swift return home of American daughters and sons, how can we find it in ourselves to cut funding to programs that extend a hand to the soldiers that said, "No, you stay here. I'll go?" There is no justice in it, and no pair of night-vision goggles will see justice in the budget passed last Thursday night.

TRIBUTE TO RITA BOWLING

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an invaluable public servant, Mrs. Rita Bowling. Mrs. Bowling recently retired from her post as a member of the Board of Supervisors for San Benito County, which is located in my Central California District. Mrs. Bowling has been a beacon of public service who sought to make San Benito County a better place by tirelessly advocating for the principles of the county residents whom she served.

Mrs. Bowling was born in Rouyn, Quebec, Canada. She moved to Hollister, California, with her family in 1946. She has lived in San Benito County continuously since then and attended local schools. In 1964, she married Mr. Linden Bowling.

For 30 years, Mrs. Bowling began working in the insurance business, and eventually owned her own agency, reminding this community that the American dream is possible through hard work and integrity.

Mrs. Bowling not only set an example for the residents of this county, but opened doors for future generations of women when she was the first woman to serve as the Foreperson of the San Benito County Grand Jury. She sprung those doors open again when she became the first woman elected to the San Benito County Board of Supervisors in 1987. Mrs. Bowling represented San Benito County's 3rd District on the Board from 1987 to January 2003, a 16-year record of public service. Mrs. Bowling served as Chairperson to the Board of Supervisors in 1991, 1995, 1998, and again in 2002. She presided over that body with great skill and with an immense sense of responsibility to the people of San Benito County. Her decision not to seek election to a 5th term means a gain for her family, but a loss to the community. She leaves a legacy of achievement that we all can admire.

In addition to her service on the board, Mrs. Bowling participated with the San Benito County of Governments (COG) where she diligently worked to improve San Benito County's transportation infrastructure. Mrs. Bowling also served on the Veterans Memorial park Commission for nearly 14 years during which time she was instrumental in obtaining funding and community support for improvements to the park, including, ball fields and restrooms benefiting the community.

Widely respected for her uncommon common sense, for speaking with candor and clarity and for her principled stands on the issues, Mrs. Bowling never withdrew from an opportunity to speak directly to the issues at hand. San Benito County will miss her "Ritaisms". All those who worked with Mrs. Bowling, share my admiration for the unmatched dignity and professionalism that she brought to her four terms on the board.

Through her enormous sense of decency, fairness, generosity, and commitment to the residents of San Benito County, Mrs. Rita Bowling has made it a better place for all residents. Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor to recognize Rita Bowling.

TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR EDWARD ZIGLER ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to join in paying tribute to one of New Haven's most respected and treasured citizens and my dear friend, Dr. Edward Zigler, as he celebrates his retirement from a most distinguished and impressive career. For over 4 decades, Ed, a professor of psychology at Yale University, has devoted his talent and energies to the smallest of our Nation's citizens—our children. Nationally recognized for his contributions, Ed's vision and tenacity has made the safety and security of our children and families a national priority.

As policy makers, we often look to those with field expertise for advice and counsel. There are few that have served in these halls in the last thirty years who will not recognize the name Dr. Edward Zigler. A member of the National Planning and Steering Committee for Project Head Start, Ed was instrumental in the development and implementation of this tremendous program and has been asked to serve as an advisor to each succeeding Administration since President Johnson. His efforts on a national committee of professionals charged with examining the possibility of making infant care leaves a reality in America directly inspired the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993. Founder of the School of the 21st Century, which has been adopted by over thirteen hundred schools nationwide, Ed saw his vision of adding child care to the mission of public schools become a national model. It is not often that you find an individual whose efforts have so effectively changed public policy.

Through each of his accomplishments, Ed's work has dramatically changed the face of public policy concerning our children. He has made a real difference in how we, not only as legislators but as a society, view the importance of early childhood education programs, child care standards, addressing the needs of abused children and those exposed to traumatic violence, as well as the critical need for effective family support programs. A pioneer in his field, Ed has touched the lives of millions of children across the country—giving them a strong voice and ensuring that their interests are heard at every level of government.

As a professor, Ed has taught many who have gone on to hold significant positions as policy makers and teachers themselves. Those he has trained will go on to teach others, for his is a legacy not just of books and articles but of ideas and inspiration. Through his position with the Yale Child Study Center and as Director of the Bush Center in Child Development and Social Policy, these institutions have become recognized leaders in addressing the most significant issues facing today's children and families. This weekend, leading researchers and policy-makers in the fields of child development and social policy will gather for a Festschrift entitled Child Development and Social Policy: Knowledge for Action in celebration of Ed's lifetime of work—a reflection of the impact his career has made. Ed has left an indelible mark on our community and our nation and we have certainly

been fortunate to have him call New Haven home.

It is my great privilege to join all of those gathered in extending my sincere thanks and appreciation to Dr. Edward Zigler for his invaluable contributions. I have been honored to have the opportunity to work closely with Ed on issues both here in Washington as well as in Connecticut. He has been an invaluable resource and I look forward to continuing to look to him as we continue to work to improve the quality of life for all of America's children.

SYMPATHY EXPRESSED FOR TEAL FAMILY IN DALLAS, TEXAS

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, just 7 days ago, many Members in this House, including myself, supported the continuation of diplomacy in the Iraqi crisis as an alternative to immediate war. This House and the Senate, however, voted to authorize the use of force last October, and we have now used that force.

We will never know what result might have come from having stayed the diplomatic course. We do know now, however, that our Nation is at war. We do know that the sons and daughters of all our many communities are engaged in the dangerous and unpredictable duties that are carried by the Armed Forces in a time of war.

Our purpose here today is not to revisit the debate over the policies that lead us to war. My position on a peaceful solution to the Iraqi crises has not diminished. My conviction that untold and unwanted consequences await us in the future has not receded. My heartache over the potential loss of innocent lives, on all sides of this conflict, has not lessened.

But, our purpose now is to unite solidly behind our troops and all those who are commanding our Armed Forces.

Let no one, least of all Saddam Hussein, doubt that whatever the nature of our democratic debate may have looked like last October, today, or even next week, we are all united in prayer for a swift conclusion to hostilities. We are also united in our support for our soldiers and their families. Congress will not deny our men and women in the field whatever they need to accomplish their mission, including moral support from Capitol Hill.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot let this moment pass without honoring one of our constituents from Dallas Metroplex. On Monday, I was informed that our community has suffered a great and tragic loss in the person of John Teal of Dallas, Texas. Staff Sergeant Teal was one of the 6 U.S. Air Force Members whose lives were lost on Sunday evening in the Ghazni area of Afghanistan.

The HH-60G Pave Hawk helicopter, from the 41st Rescue Squadron at Moody Air Force Base, crashed Sunday in the Afghan. The two medics and four-person crew were on their way to rescue two Afghan children with serious head injuries. Though this is not the war that is so heavily covered in the media right now, Staff Sergeant Teal and the rest of that helicopter crew were at war protecting innocence and our well-being right here at home.

Mr. Teal will always be remembered by his friends, family and loved ones and will surely be honored by the entire constituency of the Dallas/Forth Worth Metroplex community for his bravery and heroism.

Our hearts go out to all of the families who have lost a loved one. I also hope and pray for the safe and quick return of our Prisoners of War and all members of U.S. Armed Forces engaged in overseas conflicts.

Mr. Speaker, I join with this House and with the people of Dallas/Forth Worth Metroplex and Americans all across the country in declaring our unequivocal support for the brave young men and women in the Persian Gulf.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. MAX SANDLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 95) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2004 and setting forth appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2003 and 2005 through 2013:

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to express my strong opposition to the Fiscal Year 2004 budget resolution.

The Republican budget is completely divorced from reality, and operates under the fantasy that our country can afford a tax cut of \$1.35 trillion as the United States embarks upon a necessary mission to liberate Iraq. The attempt to proceed with new tax cuts during a time of war is without precedent in American history, and for good reason; past administrations and Congresses have understood that our country cannot have its cake and eat it too. The Republican budget resolution does not take into account our country's current economic and military situations, and is stubbornly stuck in the past. The majority's efforts to pile new tax cut upon new tax cut are not without costs or consequences, and many groups in our society and in my district in East Texas will pay for these efforts.

In their attempts to provide new tax cuts while simultaneously balancing the budget, the majority will succeed only in balancing the budget on the backs of our Nation's senior citizens, veterans, students, farmers, and economically disadvantaged. How the majority can propose spending cuts in veterans' health care during a time of war is beyond me, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Paralyzed Veterans of America share my amazement at that effort.

Further, Chairman NUSSLE's original FY04 budget required nearly every authorizing committee to cut 1 percent in spending from last year's levels. The reconciliation instructions to the House Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce committees would have resulted in cuts of \$260 billion and \$110 billion, respectively, over the next decade. These draconian cuts would have drained funds from both Medicare and Medicaid, and would have balanced the budget at the expense of seniors and the poor.

The original Republican budget was so harmful and irresponsible that it had to be changed before it came to floor for consideration. Yet even after the Republicans "improved" their budget, the majority required spending cuts of \$169 billion, with much of that total being slashed from the federal government's share of Medicaid funding. These required cuts are outrageous, and undermine the majority's persistent claims of pursuing an agenda of compassionate conservatism.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that tax relief is important, and I have supported the president's efforts to cut taxes in the past. I was one of only 28 House Democrats who voted for the president's \$1.35 trillion tax cut package in May 2001, and one of only 9 House Democrats to support an effort to make these cuts permanent. Since the time of those votes, however, our economy and fiscal situations have deteriorated significantly, and the United States is now engaged in a potentially lengthy and costly war. Our country simply cannot afford to press ahead with the effort to pass new tax cuts, totaling \$726 billion, on top of the continuing effort to make the president's 2001 tax cuts permanent.

I am pleased that the Rules Committee made in order the Blue Dog budget alternative, and I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to take this opportunity to support a responsible budget. By allowing the Blue Dogs to offer our budget substitute, the Republican leadership has finally acknowledged that the House needs to have an honest debate on a sensible alternative to the majority's unrealistic and irresponsible budget resolution.

The Blue Dog substitute will balance the federal budget in ten years without relying on the Social Security surplus and without sacrificing our nation's veterans and seniors for new tax cuts. At the same time, the Blue Dogs provide both immediate and long-term tax relief to American taxpayers. This tax relief consists largely of an acceleration of cuts already scheduled under current law, with the exception of rate cuts in the top two marginal brackets. It is both reasonable and necessary to defer reductions in the top two upper brackets until the costs of our current war effort are paid for and the federal budget is back in balance.

Further, the Blue Dogs are committed to sticking with the president's overall funding levels for defense and non-defense discretionary spending. I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join the Blue Dogs in our support of the president's total funding levels, and I urge every member of the House to support the reasonable, responsible Blue Dog budget alternative.

TRIBUTE TO CHUCK NORRIS

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to a true American patriot and civic leader from Oregon's Second Congressional District. Mr. Chuck Norris has served his country honorably in the United States Army, his State in the Oregon State Legislature, and his

community as a volunteer in many capacities. His dedicated spirit and devotion to his fellow citizens has been his most enduring trait over the years, and I'm proud to call Chuck and his wonderful wife, Betty Lou, my friends.

Chuck Norris was born in Pasadena, California, in 1925. Shortly after his birth Chuck's family moved to a 160-acre farm in east-central Kansas, where he was raised. In July of 1943, following his graduation from high school, Chuck left Kansas and the family farm to serve our country as an officer in the U.S. Army. After his commissioning as a 2nd Lieutenant, Chuck was stationed around the globe, from Japan and Turkey to Germany and Vietnam. He commanded a platoon, company, and battalion before being stationed in Umatilla, Oregon, where he served as the commander of the Umatilla Army Depot. During Chuck's service he attended the Army Command and General Staff College, the Armed Forces Industrial College and the Executive Program of the University of Chicago.

In times of crisis the soldier is revered by one and all, but quickly forgotten about when danger passes. Today as we find ourselves at war and we shower our troops with well-deserved praise, we would do well to also remember the men like Chuck Norris who quietly and stoically served our country in uniform and protected our freedom with little thanks in return.

In 1971, Chuck Norris retired from the Army, but not from public service. In 1986 Chuck was elected to the Oregon State Legislature, where he represented the people of eastern Oregon for five terms. Among his many accomplishments was his effectiveness in shaping natural resource policies, especially water management. As Chairman of the House Committee on Water Policy, Chuck crafted legislation creating voluntary local watershed councils across the State, providing local citizens an opportunity to work with one another in managing and preserving Oregon's many watersheds. As everyone who hails from a Western State understands, where I come from water is among the most precious commodities. Those who help us conserve water and put it to wise uses are particularly deserving of our praise and gratitude.

Following retirement from the State Legislature, Chuck Norris continued his distinguished career of public service and his devotion to improving the way we use our natural resources in eastern Oregon. As a volunteer and member of the Umatilla Watershed Council and as an advisor to the Oregon Water Coalition, he selflessly devoted his time and energy to helping his fellow Oregonians. Since I have served in the U.S. House, Chuck has also taken the time to keep me informed about issues of concern on the ground in eastern Oregon and I value the input he offers. I would like to extend my personal thanks to Chuck for all that he has done for the people of Umatilla County, the Second District, the State of Oregon and the United States.

Holding true to his proud role as a father and grandfather, Chuck and Betty Lou, his wife of 57 years, are about to embark permanently to Florida to be with their children and grandchildren. Countless eastern Oregonians will miss them, but will always count them as lifelong friends.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Chuck Norris, an extraordinary man and great American. I wish Chuck and Betty Lou the very best in the years ahead.

TRIBUTE TO GARRON LAMOREAU

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to convey my deepest appreciation to a member of my Washington, D.C. staff for his tireless efforts on behalf of the good people of Oregon's 2nd Congressional District. Garron Lamoreau will soon conclude his internship and head back to Eastern Oregon University to pursue his degree in History.

Mr. Speaker, Garron has been an excellent addition to my office. He arrived in Washington, D.C. just after the New Year, and has done a great job transitioning from recess to the current congressional "March Madness." He has not only handled his intern responsibilities efficiently, but has also received outstanding reviews on the Capitol tours he has provided for constituents and drafted correspondence to help me address the needs of district residents. My staff came to rely on Garron, and they knew that he would successfully tackle any task he was given. I'm sure his strong work ethic and intellectual curiosity will serve him well in any path he chooses to pursue.

Garron hails from La Grande, Oregon, a small town in my district along the Grand Ronde River. As the son of Union County Commissioner John Lamoreau and Nena Jones, politics is in his blood. He was valedictorian of his La Grande High School class despite graduating a year early. During his prep years he was a truly well-rounded student, excelling not only in his studies, but also as an athlete, playing basketball, soccer and running track, and as a member of the state championship choir. After graduation, Garron made the wise choice to attend my alma mater, the University of Oregon, where he has maintained a 3.9 GPA. Garron is transferring to Eastern Oregon University for the coming term, and plans to tour this summer with his band, Again United, singing lead vocals and playing the guitar.

Mr. Speaker, my office has been lucky to have an intern like Garron. His calm demeanor and dry sense of humor will truly be missed around the office, but I have no doubt that he has a bright future ahead of him. Best of luck, Garron, and keep up the good work.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ANDREW SHEPARD

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute today to Mr. Andrew Shepard, a lifelong California resident and dedicated community banker.

Last fall, Andrew Shepard retired after more than 53 years with Exchange Bank and Doyle Trust in Santa Rosa, California. In 1949, he joined Exchange Bank as a teller, receiving continual promotions through years of dedication and hard work. He served as Chief Executive Officer from 1969 until 1991, presiding over tremendous growth at the Bank and in-

creasing its asset size more than 800 percent. In 1991, Mr. Shepard was named Chairman of the Board.

In addition to his duties at Exchange Bank and Doyle Trust, Mr. Shepard has been an active leader in the banking industry. He served as President of the California Bankers Association and has held many positions with the American Bankers Association, including service on the Board of Directors and as Treasurer. Mr. Shepard is also a Past Chairman of the Conference of State Bank Supervisors Advisory Board.

He has received many honors in recognition of his leadership. In 1999, he was inducted into the Pacific Coast Banking School Hall of Fame, an elite group of 18 graduates of the School. In 1999, he received the California Human Development Corporation Aztec Award. For 3 years in a row (1986, 1987, and 1988), he was recognized by his peers and awarded the CEO—A Best Managed Independent Bank in Northern California honor.

One of Mr. Shepard's proudest achievements has been the support of Santa Rosa Junior College students. Since 1969, Exchange Bank and Doyle Trust have sponsored the education of countless students with donations of approximately \$47 million in scholarship funds. In 1993, Santa Rosa Junior College recognized Mr. Shepard's dedication to the school and presented him with the President's Medallion. Mr. Shepard has also served as the Chairman of the Santa Rosa United Way, a member of the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce Economic Advisory Committee, and a founding member of the Sonoma County Community Foundation. An enthusiastic outdoorsman, he has served as the CEO of Elktrout, Inc., for more than 2 decades and is the Past Chairman of the Ladies Professional Golf Association.

Any tribute to Mr. Shepard would be incomplete without mentioning his service to our country. During World War II, Mr. Shepard enlisted in the U.S. Army and served with the 100th Infantry Division from 1943 to 1946. As a First Mortar Gunner, he saw combat in Europe and was awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge. Upon his discharge, Mr. Shepard began his education at Stanford University, receiving a B.A. with Distinction in Economics in 1949. Later he graduated from the Pacific Coast Banking School and the Advanced Management College at Stanford University.

Throughout his career, Andrew Shepard has been a dedicated advocate for his company, the banking industry at large, and his community. I thank him for his service, and send my best wishes on a wonderful retirement to him and his lovely wife, Mardi.

STANDING UP FOR OUR VETERANS

HON. TIMOTHY H. BISHOP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to shed light on an attack committed under cover of darkness and to praise our heroes who turned back that assault.

I am speaking of the dishonorable conduct of the members of this House, which at 3 o'clock in the morning on March 21 voted for

devastating cuts to the Department of Veterans Affairs—totaling \$14 billion over 10 years—including cutting health care and compensation for disabled veterans. Under ordinary circumstances, this would simply be the wrong thing to do. But to cut this funding while hundreds of thousands of our soldiers—soon to be war veterans—are thousands of miles away fighting for our freedom, is hypocritical in the extreme and displays a shocking lack of gratitude for the sacrifice and selflessness of our troops.

I am proud to support our veterans. And I believe that in war and peace, we must show veterans the utmost respect. Many people come to this floor and say they respect our veterans and say that our veterans are their priority. However, I believe that a priority is only a priority when it is adequately funded. In other words, we need to put our money where our mouth is and give veterans the resources they need. It is particularly offensive that we are not giving veterans what they need and deserve in order to fund hundreds of billions of dollars of tax cuts which will disproportionately benefit the already very wealthy.

This assault on our veterans did not escape the notice of the vigilant veterans' watchdog groups. The Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion and Disabled American Veterans were outspoken in their opposition. I was particularly struck by the words of Edward R. Heath, Sr., National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans, who said:

Cutting already under funded veterans' programs to offset the costs of tax cuts is indefensible and callous. It is unconscionable to cut benefits and services for disabled veterans at a time when we have thousands of our service members in harm's way fighting terrorism around the world and when we are sending thousands more of our sons and daughters to fight a war against Iraq.

Fortunately, thanks to the forceful opposition of veterans' groups and pressure from congressional advocates in Congress, I am optimistic we may not only prevent cuts to veterans programs, but possibly even increase funding. The Chairman of the House Budget Committee has reversed course and stated that he will follow the lead of the Senate, which has approved increases for veterans.

While I am encouraged by this change of heart, until the Chairman's words are enacted into law, it is vital that advocates for veterans remain vigilant and ensure he keeps his promise.

Mr. Speaker, our veterans are watching, and the American people are watching. Now more than ever, let's show our troops that this Nation will always support them. Let's put actions ahead of words and make funding our veterans a real priority of this Congress.

TRIBUTE TO MS. DEBORAH A. YOW

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on March 26, 2003, Ms. Deborah A. Yow, who is currently serving in her ninth year as director of athletics at the University of Maryland, will be inducted into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame.

The Maryland Women's Hall of Fame was established to honor Maryland women who

have made unique and lasting contributions to the economic, political, cultural and social life of the State and to provide visible models of achievement for tomorrow's female leaders. Ms. Yow's contribution to Maryland and her role as a prominent female leader in an area traditionally dominated by males more than qualifies her for this honor.

Throughout her distinguished career in collegiate athletics, Ms. Yow has been known for her unrivalled energy and dedication. She has demonstrated a long-standing commitment not only to athletic success but also to the academic excellence of the students. A focused manager, fund-raiser, and promoter, she is known as a "coach's AD" with an impressive sense of management and knowledge of fiscal operations. Over the course of her career she has emerged as a leader in all facets of collegiate athletics.

After playing basketball herself at Elon College in North Carolina, Ms. Yow excelled for nearly a decade in coaching women's basketball. She began coaching at the University of Kentucky in 1976, and in 1980, Ms. Yow moved to Oral Roberts University in Oklahoma, posting an impressive 26–1 record in 1983. She then served as the women's basketball coach at the University of Florida from 1983 to 1987. Ms. Yow retired from coaching after her tenure at the University of Florida with a winning percentage of .700 and a career average of 20 victories per season.

Ms. Yow moved her career into the administrative field by serving as an associate athletic director at the University of North Carolina-Greensboro from 1987 to 1990, where she increased alumni support by more than 128 percent. In 1990, Ms. Yow assumed the position of athletic director at St. Louis University, becoming the fourth female athletic director of an NCAA Division I program and the only one active at the time. She was credited with revitalizing the men's basketball program and achieved an impressive 92 percent graduate rate for its athletes, ranking 10th among the 300 Division I schools.

In 1994, Ms. Yow began her new role as athletic director at the University of Maryland, the first woman to hold such a position in Atlantic Coast Conference history. She was faced with the challenge of a program ranked last competitively and last in fund-raising in the ACC, and a staggering operating deficit of \$6.7 million. She took this position with a pledge to pay off the debt and improve both the athletic and academic standards in the Maryland athletic program. Under her leadership, every budget in the department has been balanced, and the debts she inherited from past administrations have been paid off. The Maryland Terrapins have streaked up the all-sports ranking to be in the top 15 percent of all NCAA Division I institutions. The graduation rate of athletes has risen to an impressive 85 percent, and improvements have been made in a variety of areas such as management, facilities and customer care.

Last year, 2002, demonstrated unprecedented successes for Ms. Yow's efforts in Maryland athletics. U.S. News and World Report selected the University of Maryland as one of the top 20 athletic programs in the Nation for overall quality and competitive excellence. The football team won the ACC championship and played in the Orange Bowl. The men's basketball team won the ACC regular season and topped that off with the NCAA na-

tional championship. These successes made Maryland one of a handful of schools to have achieved such high-level successes in both football and men's basketball in the same year. And success was not limited to just these two sports; the women's lacrosse team won their 7th consecutive national championship, the field hockey team played for the national championship, and a total of 10 teams competed in post-season play.

Ms. Yow's success has been honored by a variety of awards and leadership positions in college athletics. In 1998, she was elected the second vice president of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics, the second woman to serve as an officer of the NACDA. By 2000, she was the president of that organization. Also in 2000, Street and Smith's Sports Business Journal, a leading industry publication, named her female sport executive of the year. More recently, she has been an important voice on the Commission on Opportunity in Athletics, a group assembled by U.S. Education Secretary Rod Paige to review Title IX.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to extend congratulations to Ms. Yow for her well-deserved inauguration into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame. Mr. Speaker, I know the Members of the House join me in thanking Ms. Yow for her contribution to the University of Maryland, its fans and the citizens of the great State of Maryland, as well as for her wider contribution to collegiate athletics.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT AND APPRECIATION FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATING IN OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

SPEECH OF

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 20, 2003

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the attached statement of Colombian President Alvaro Uribe supporting U.S. action in Iraq.

EXCERPTS OF A TELEVISED ADDRESS TO THE COLOMBIAN NATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY ALVARO URIBE, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA ON IRAQ

The Government has openly supported the use of force in Iraq in order to disarm its regime and prevent its weapons of mass destruction from continuing to threaten mankind and the Iraqi people, who have been a victim of horrid crimes perpetrated by Iraqi authorities. The world still remembers images of the mothers of Halabja, dying while embracing their children in a last effort to protect them from the deadly effects of Saddam Hussein's poisonous gas.

This international action should protect civilians and respect the legitimate rights of the population of Iraq.

We belong to a coalition formed of countries like the United States, Spain, England, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Bolivia. As in the case of Colombia, the people in many of these countries have suffered from terrorism and have learned, as we have, that this scourge has to be defeated by force in order for citizens to be able to live in peace.

Colombia has been requesting the world's support in its fight against terrorism and we

cannot refuse to support actions aimed at defeating terror wherever it takes place. We have demanded global solidarity to avoid the suffering brought about by terrorism and we must fight together to stop terrorism from causing havoc here and there—in the Twin Towers of New York, in the streets of Great Britain, in Spanish cities, in Bogota's Club El Nogal, in Cuouta and Neiva, in the humble town of Ricaurte just last night, or in Arauca, nearly on a daily basis.

Neither state terrorism nor terrorism by armed groups of any kind can be tolerated. Our Government is committed to the fight against terrorism until terrorist networks are dismantled. Only then will we see full compliance with human rights. The dignity of our open democracy requires this and only when it is realized will we be able to maintain international credibility, which is our defense against unilateral intervention of any kind.

We will overcome the terrorist's deceit: Terrorists in Colombia advance their agenda through illegal drugs, kidnappings, arms and technology while misleading well-intentioned analysts and seeking sinister alliances. We cannot remain in doubt, lacking determination and mistaking weakness for legality, which has prevented us from gaining effective allies against terrorism.

By participating in this alliance against terrorism, Colombia strengthens its ability to gain international allies who can help us defeat terrorism internally. We have also learned that international cooperation cannot remain solely in the realm of words, but must translate into concrete support, good offices and effective military action.

We feel for the victims of terrorism in Colombia and other countries. To demand solidarity, we must show solidarity.

LET'S COMPLETE NEW YORK'S RECOVERY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2003

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, with the Nation at war, our first thoughts today are with American servicemen and women . . . that they get home quickly and safely, and that Iraq is liberated with as little tragedy as possible.

This week the President asked Congress to authorize \$75 billion mostly to cover war operations, with reports that he will request an additional \$70 billion more to help Iraq rebuild. I am supporting these funds and understand the President's commitment to rebuild Iraq.

We are here today with a similar message about New York. Mr. President, New York's recovery is not yet complete. Billion dollar losses from the attacks remain unaddressed. Like our commitment to rebuild Iraq, we should also commit to New York's full recovery. To be sure, New York is grateful for the initial aid received.

Those funds—part of the \$16 to \$20 billion in initial federal aid—helped tremendously with the material recovery efforts, costs for overtime to rescue workers, and additional costs of the emergency response.

But the wider economic impacts of 9/11 were not small ripples, they were crushing aftershocks.

Total costs from the disaster are estimated as high as \$95 billion, with only about \$40 billion in estimated insurance payments, and

under \$20 billion in federal aid. That leaves a big gap of remaining needs.

The largest losses still unaddressed are direct tax revenue losses to New York City and State estimated at \$8.8 billion for just 2 years.

And we are not alone in making this point . . . The non-partisan investigative branch of Congress—the General Accounting Office—has confirmed that this estimate from New York budget offices is reasonably approximate.

New York shared the pain of the national recession, but in all reality, the Nation never experienced the full magnitude of 9/11's economic impacts.

If some people think we're asking too much, just think what New York has already suffered: Fully Half of almost 200,000 jobs lost in the last two years can be traced to 9/11's impacts, according to the Fiscal Policy Institute.

Largely because of the massive budget shortfalls from 9/11, the city has already cut more than \$71 million in child care aid programs, and over \$25 million for HIV prevention programs, infant mortality reduction programs, libraries, and other community needs.

\$2.7 billion in service cuts are planned for 2003, with multiple firehouse closures and thousand person headcount reductions projected for police and fire departments in 2004.

Now, because New York is almost universally recognized as target #1 for future terrorist attempts, the Mayor and Police Commissioner have implemented Operation Atlas at a cost of \$5 million per WEEK.

While Mayor Bloomberg asks the President for \$900 million to help, he's slated to get only about \$30 million.

New York's fighting the front lines of terrorism, but its hands are tied by limited federal support and billions lost from 9/11's economic impacts.

That's why we are announcing the introduction today the 'Whatever It Takes' To Rebuild Act of 2003' named after the President's decisive pledge after 9/11 to do "whatever it takes" to help New York recover.

The bill would authorize the President to provide \$8.8 billion to New York City and State for lost tax revenues or an amount that he determines is needed to fill the gap created by the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

It would also remove the \$5 million cap on federal aid for lost tax revenues following major disasters. This arbitrary cap was added by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Additionally, the bill makes State Governments eligible for this assistance.

And finally it authorizes grants for lost tax revenues following a future terrorist attack.

There may be no precedent for the scale of aid we're requesting, but there was no precedent for 9/11, or its vast economic impacts.

There is, however, plenty of precedent for federal assistance with lost tax revenues after other national disasters.

For instance, the U.S. Virgin Islands received \$90 million dollars after Hurricane Hugo for losses to its revenue base. This may be smaller in scale than aid for 9/11, but so too were the economic impacts from that hurricane.

This is an issue vital to New York's future. We need the Governor to speak up in support of this bill, and to call on the President for the administration's support as well.

The Governor finally recognized that the Bush plan for homeland security funds would

hurt New York, now we need him to stand up for New York on the issue of full recovery from 9/11.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 27, 2003 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 31

2 p.m.

Armed Services
Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2004 focusing on the science and technology program and the role of the Department of Defense laboratories.

SR-222

APRIL 1

9 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Carolyn B. Kuhl, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Cecilia M. Altonaga, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, and Patricia Head Minaldi, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

SD-226

Armed Services

Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense, focusing on impacts of environmental laws on readiness and the related Administration Legislative Proposal.

SD-106

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Ricky Dale James, of Missouri, and Rear Adm. Nicholas Augustus Prah, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, both to be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission, and Richard W. Moore, of Alabama, to be Inspector General, Tennessee Valley Authority.

SD-406

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine Alzheimer's Disease.

SH-216

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Justice.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation.

SD-366

Finance

To hold hearings to examine tax payer issues, focusing on public accountants and charitable car donations.

SD-215

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

SeaPower Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense and the Future Years Defense Program, focusing on Navy and Marine Corps development and procurement priorities.

SR-232A

APRIL 2

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold oversight hearings to examine issues relating to military encroachment.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

To resume hearings to examine foreign assistance oversight.

SD-419

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine an overview of the fiscal year 2004 Navy Budget.

SD-192

Appropriations

District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the status of foster care in the District of Columbia.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Clay Johnson III, of Texas, to be Deputy Director for Management, Office of Management and Budget, Albert Casey, of Texas, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service, and James C. Miller III, of Virginia, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service.

SD-342

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider S. 231, to authorize the use of certain grant funds to establish an information clearinghouse that provides information to increase public access to defibrillation in schools, proposed legislation entitled "Genetics Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2003", "Smallpox Emergency Personnel Protection Act of 2003", "The Improved Vaccine Affordability and Availability Act", "Caring for Children Act of 2003", and pending nominations.

SD-430

Indian Affairs To hold hearings to examine S. 556, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend that Act. SR-485	Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions To hold hearings to examine the Mammography Quality Standards Act. SD-430	1:30 p.m. Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the Library of Congress and the Open World Leadership Center. SD-116
APRIL 3	2:30 p.m. Foreign Relations International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine global energy security issues. SD-419	MAY 1
10 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for child nutrition programs. SR-328A	APRIL 9	10 a.m. Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for the U.S. Capitol Police Board and the Sergeant-at-Arms. SD-124
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs To hold oversight hearings to examine the Federal Reserve Board proposal on check truncation. SD-538	10 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation. SD-366	MAY 8
Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation. SD-366	2:30 p.m. Armed Services Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the readiness of the military services to conduct current operations and execute contingency plans. SR-222	1:30 p.m. Appropriations Legislative Branch Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimate for the Secretary of the Senate and the Architect of the Capitol. SD-124
2:30 p.m. Armed Services Airland Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force aviation and air-launched weapons programs in review of the Defense Authorization request for fiscal year 2004 and the Future Years Defense Program. SR-232A	APRIL 10	POSTPONEMENTS
APRIL 8	9:30 a.m. Governmental Affairs To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Peter Eide, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority. SD-342	MARCH 31
9:30 a.m. Rules and Administration To hold oversight hearings to examine the operations of the Sergeant at Arms, the Library of Congress and the Congressional Research Service. SR-301	10 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation. SD-366	2 p.m. Armed Services Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the science and technology program and the role of Department of Defense laboratories. SR-222
10 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting to consider comprehensive energy legislation. SD-366		